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WEATHER FORECAST
DULL.
Barometer 30.01

April 10, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 8 p.m. 68
Humidity 99 85

April 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 8 p.m. 76
Humidity 98 83

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ANNUAL

7913 日九廿二

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

三月四日 + 月四英華香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM THE BATTLEFRONT.

German Artillery Very Active.

London, April 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery early this morning developed great activity from the La Bassée canal to the south of Armentières. There is heavy hostile shelling in the neighbourhoods of Villers-Bretonneux and Mericourt Labbe.

Renewal of Attack Expected.

London, April 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official announcement says:—A renewal of the attack on a vast front must be expected. Yesterday on the Oise and Ailette we withdrew in order to reduce the salient and after fulfilling the mission of holding the enemy while the French main body took up new positions. The Germans are attempting to represent this as a simple operation in the great German attack, perhaps, hoping to attract some of our reserves here and so ease the Somme front, which is still their main objective. The enemy is employing French prisoners three kilometres behind the firing line.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

A Basis of Agreement Discovered.

London, April 9.
The Times says that the Government has found in the deliberations of the Irish Convention a basis for proposals as regards the Government of Ireland, but their scheme of conscription for Ireland is not conditional upon the acceptance of these proposals by Parliament. Conscription will be insisted upon whatever the fate of the proposals.

The New Home Rule Bill.

London, April 9.
The Daily Express says that the new Home Rule Bill will include an Irish Parliament at Dublin with an Executive responsible thereto, military service, safeguards for Protestant minorities, no control of the navy, army or foreign policy, and a new Customs arrangement.

MR. HENDERSON'S ATTITUDE.

Policy of Conciliation Abandoned.

London, April 9.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking in London, said that the Kaiser and his War Lords, by the latest attack, had drawn the British people together in a consecrated and determined effort to destroy militarism. Mr. Henderson abandoned the policy of conciliation which he had hitherto favoured, because the Western offensive, following the shameful treatment of Russia, proved that organised Prussian brutality was seeking world domination, threatening the free development of national and international life.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Situation in Finland.

London, April 9.
The Times' correspondent at Stockholm says there is a very strong anti-German party in Finland, including not merely the whole commercial and industrial elements but even General Count Lammetheim, commanding the White Army. But the White troops are pro-German. The Entente should take steps which the anti-German Finns recommend, because Finland is rapidly becoming a German province.

Some Necessary Steps.

London, April 9.
A Times' editorial urges the Allies to protect and keep free the harbour of Kola in Russian Lapland, keep open the Murman Railway, which is the door of European Russia, besides trying to maintain relations with the powerful anti-German Finnish party. It says that there can be no just comparison between the action of the Allies at Vladivostok and the German invasion of Finland, and the Allies must spare no effort to prevent Siberia sharing the fate of Finland.

Germany Demands Disarmament.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Germany has telegraphed to the Commissary for Foreign Affairs demanding the immediate disarmament of the Russian Fleet and the conclusion of the Russo-Ukrainian peace.

The Germans at Riga have demanded the cessation of the destruction of Russian warships, harbours and forts, and also that the boats and eight guns on ships and land batteries must be removed before April 11. The crews of Russian ships must return to Russia except small nucleus crews.

THE BUDGET.

More Taxes Foreshadowed.

London, April 9.
The Daily Mail says that Mr. Bonar Law in the new Budget hopes to obtain a thousand million pounds from taxpayers, increasing the income tax and duties on beer, spirits and licences also for tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, and imposing an ad valorem tax on articles of luxury.

COUNT CZERNIN'S "LIE."

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Clemenceau has issued a note regarding Count Czernin's "lie" in which he states that the Austrian Emperor in a letter of March, 1917, admitted the justice of the French claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine. The newspapers regard the admission as most important.

ARAB SUCCESSES.

London, April 9.
The Press Bureau says that according to advices from Egypt, the Arabs have had several successful engagements, defeating or capturing small bodies of Turks in Southern Hedjaz and also destroying the Port Said Railway near Suwayt, derailing a train near Sirdifid. Moreover, Arabs occupied Kerak on Sunday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH RAID ON COLOGNE.

Nearly Three Hundred People Killed.

London, April 9.
A British telegram states that 248 were killed in a British air raid on Cologne. Half the victims were soldiers in a troop train, ready to start for the Western Front. The raid caused the greatest panic.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Acting Secretary for War announces that the transportation of American troops to France has already been accelerated.

THE RANK OF GENERAL.

London, April 9.
A Royal Warrant states that promotion to the rank of General will henceforth be by selection instead of by seniority.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONT.

London, April 8.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: Just before dawn this morning the enemy developed a truly terrific bombardment north of the Somme, lasting an hour but I have not yet been able to learn the meaning of it. Our troops are ceaselessly vigilant, for an early resumption of the German offensive on a grand scale is expected any time. We retaliated to the gas-shelling of Armentières by gas-shelling German positions therabouts. We now know definitely that the objective of the big attack on April 9 by ten divisions of Von der Maritz's army was the high ground about Douzevillers, Mailly-Maillet and Connaught. This encountered developed into a pitched open battle wherein, despite his superior numbers, the enemy made very little headway. Our counter-attacks have since further reduced his gains.

German prisoners subsequently taken state that this failure considerably upset all plans since the German second army was so disorganized by it that a further serious effort was impossible for some days. They also say that there is much confusion behind the enemy lines and a lack of liaison owing to many people not knowing quite where they are. A draft recently arrived for the Ninety-Sixth Infantry Reserve composed of thirty men who participated in the Berlin strike.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Except for hostile artillery at different parts of the battle-front, especially in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy, there is nothing to report.

A wireless German official message says: We drove out the enemy from strong positions on the heights eastward of Coucy-le-Château. Troops advancing on the eastern border of Couvywood and via Barisis stormed a hillside northward of Folembray and advanced as far as Verneuil. The prisoners now number two thousand.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring on the evening of 8th inst. says: The heavy bombardment mentioned earlier died down after an hour, apparently smothered by the violence of our reply. Wet, cold and dreary weather has commenced. It is said the weather during this offensive is the first time the luck in this respect has gone against the Germans.

A French communiqué says: The enemy pressure has continued north of Alès region and lower Coucy Forest. Our advanced elements resisted and delayed the advance of the enemy, who were very superior numerically, inflicting very heavy losses. There has been reciprocal lively artillery activity on the Somme front, and between Montdidier and Noyon.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Our lowfliers dropped ten tons of bombs and fired many rounds at hostile troops and transport on the battle-front. We downed eight enemies and drove down nine. Four of ours are missing. Our night-fliers dropped five and a half tons of bombs on Douai railway station and Bapaume.

THE VLADIVOSTOK LANDING.

Why it was Effectuated.

London, April 8.
Reuter is informed that the Anglo-Japanese landing at Vladivostok was solely necessitated by disturbances at Vladivostok, where on March 4 Japanese business premises were pillaged and Japanese killed. The landing has no relation with any so-called Japanese intervention in Siberia nor any movement of wider character than indicated.

To Resist the Japanese.

Petrograd, April 8.
The Government has proclaimed a state of war throughout Siberia and ordered the Siberian Soviets to organize detachments of Red Guards to resist the Japanese.

A Purely Local Affair.

Moscow, April 8.
The Commissary for Foreign Affairs has formally protested to the Allied representatives as regards the landing at Vladivostok, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the forces. The Allies replying characterized the landing as a purely local affair, due to local complications and said affair would be soon settled.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Copenhagen, April 9.
A telegram from St. Avenger reports that a British warship destroyed a Zeppelin off Jæderen.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AND RUSSIA.

A Demand Regarding the Russian Fleet.

Petrograd, April 9.
In response to the Russian protest against the German landing in Finland Germany has demanded that the Russian Baltic fleet leave Finnish waters by the 12th inst. The Council of Commissioners has ordered the fleet to comply.

Warships Blown Up.

Washington, April 8.
The State Department learns that the Russian warships were blown up off Finland and destroyed after the German warships had fired upon them. Three of the former were battleships.

America's Naval Assistance.

New York, April 9.
Mr. Daniels has announced that over 150 American warships, exclusive of submarine chasers, are now operating in European waters.

BOLO PASHA'S EXECUTION POSTPONED.

Paris, April 8.
The execution of Bolo Pasha has been postponed in order to allow him to make a statement which may bear upon other cases before the Courts.

THE NEW LAND LADY.

Miss Talbot, Revivalist.

Harold Bagbie writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:

Of the good things which may issue from this war is a revival of the old English countryside. The happy village may be born again.

If this reformation should come, it will be the work of women. Left to men, the village would have gone from one stage of dullness and desirousness to another, existing under the eye of heaven for lack, not of a tax on corn, but of a little imagination.

Men were making a dreadful mess of things. I remember suggesting to Mr. Lloyd George six or seven years ago that he should seek for the Board of Agriculture, and set himself to revive our agricultural life. He agreed that it offered a creative statesmanship an immense opportunity. What creative statesmanship never attempted to do women have now begun to do under the driving argyment of war.

We owe much to Miss Talbot, director of the Women's Branch of the Board of Agriculture, the first woman ever admitted to any position of responsibility in that extra conservative establishment. It remains to see whether she will be the Horace Plunkett of England; but already she has done enough to earn our gratitude. Under her direction there are now two armies of women growing food for us in this country. One of these is a mobile army of 7,000 women, the expeditionary force, as it were, of our feminine agriculturists; the other is an immobile army of some 250,000 women, composed of villagers who labour in their own localities. The mobile army of 7,000 is composed of volunteers, and I am inclined to think that in their ranks are some of the most heroic women of the nation.

For these are war-workers, whom hard service drives, neither the consolation of an attractive uniform nor the rewards of high wages. They work for seven days a week, beginning with the first grey hours of dawn and ending up with a lantern in the dark of the evening. They are given no holidays. They have no city diversions for spare hours. They pay as much as 16 or 17s. for their board and lodgings, and they receive about 18s. for their toil. No minister, newspaper, so far as I know, has yet told these women that they are among the most gallant of our war-workers. Their self-sacrifice has not yet attracted the attention of any commentator, except the caricaturist and the manufacturer of revues. They are neglected, but they are most gallantly fighting the U-boats.

But Miss Talbot looks ahead. Will this enthusiasm last? Will the life of a village continue to content? She sees that a new Italy must be born if we are to keep women on the land. The land, she says, is in some ways better than most other employment for women; it is not a dead end occupation; it presents opportunities of various kinds, and is healthy, interesting, natural. But the village is dull.

To restore village life, Miss Talbot, with Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton to help her, is doing all she can to further what she calls women's institutes. These institutes, with their social improving and their guilds expanding, are destined to be the pioneers of a joyous agriculture.

In the meantime they are growing more food for us, learning their business thoroughly, finding out that nature is just as interesting as a street of shop windows. These institutes, which flourished in England up to the end of the 16th century, provide educational facilities, aim at co-operation, give practical

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 9.
Silver is quoted at 46½ d. There is no demand and the market is steady.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

Chang King-ming, Commander-in-Chief of the eastern front, has wired to the Authority that the cruisers Hoi Yung, Shui Wo and five others at present in Amoy harbour are prepared for action and that Admiral Lin Kin-chai, appointed by the Central Government, has recently arrived with two more cruisers.

Chung Wei Chai's troops (from Mukden) having reached Hunan, the defence position in Shuiwan has become very serious. Chan Kai-yun, the chief of the Military Department of the Military Government, has consulted with the Tschun-tien with a view to despatching six battalions to guard the northern boundary of Kwangtung. The Tschun-tien has agreed to send six battalions of King Wei troops as requested. Li Kuan-sung has been shot by order of the Tschun-tien for having wrongfully accused and given false evidence against another as the murderer of Ching-Pik-kwong.

DON'T FORGET.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

assistance to their members, and develop rational enjoyment. Wherever one of these institutes is established, the boredom and inertia of rural existence are challenged, and wherever they are successfully set going intelligence and joy give a new horizon to the life of that village.

If women take permanently to the land and continue to associate themselves together in these institutes, it is reasonably certain that we shall have a new English Arcady. The Larson, the churchwarden, and the village postmaster may shake their grave heads, and prophesy a judgment from heaven, but these young women, marching shoulder to shoulder, will press forward to a fuller existence. They will have their songs and dances, they will dress as they please, they will think as they like, and they will respect no conventions which are not rationally founded. The very fact that their institutes will establish in our villages the sense of communal existence is in itself a revolution. Rural individualism is doomed. These girls, with their social improving and their guilds expanding, are destined to be the pioneers of a joyous agriculture.

In the meantime they are growing more food for us, learning their business thoroughly, finding out that nature is just as interesting as a street of shop windows. These institutes, which flourished in England up to the end of the 16th century, provide educational facilities, aim at co-operation, give practical

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EGYPT: 1

GENERAL NEWS.

Complimentary Banquet.
Mr. Huo Ha-ling, Director-General of Conservancy Works in Tientsin, gave a banquet recently at the Mui Buildings, Tientsin, in honour of Capt. W. Fred Tyler, the members of the Huo Conservancy, and the Consular Body. The compliment was returned the following evening at the Astor House when the Band of the 16th U.S. Infantry performed a selection of music.

Newchwang's Generosity.
The community has been giving further proofs of its generosity, writing a Newchwang correspondent: Last month it raised some £13,000 for the French Red Cross and on Saturday, March 23, it set aside the day for an effort to continue the endowment of its bed in the Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital in Belfast. The results will probably yield from £130 to £150.

Sale of Silk to the Enemy.
Home, Tuesday, March 5.—In connection with the scandals over the alleged sale of silk to the enemy, three directors of a company for utilising silk waste have been arrested. The Popol Italia gives the numbers of fourteen railroad cars loaded with silk which were permitted to go to Chiasso as recently as the last week in February. From Chiasso, which is in Switzerland, on the Italian frontier, the newspaper says the cars undoubtedly reached Germany.

Call for 5,000 Nurses.
Washington, March 7.—A call for 5,000 nurses between now and June 1 for services in military hospitals at home and abroad has been made upon the Red Cross by Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army. Nearly 7,000 nurses already have been supplied by the Red Cross, but the need for more grows imperatively daily. Of the eighty or ninety thousand registered nurses in the United States, General Gorgas estimates that approximately 20,000 will be needed in army hospitals during this year.

Disappointed in Love.
Amsterdam, March 7.—The mystery in the suicide of Grand Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is explained in an official statement from the ducal house published in the *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung*. The statement says that the Grand Duke attempted to become engaged to a German Princess, but the difficulty in negotiations for dissolving previous obligations weighed so heavily on his mind that he ended his life.

Verdict for Legless Soldier.
Private Harry Bauman, of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, in an action against the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for the loss of both legs, won a verdict of \$15,000 from a jury in the Supreme Court but the amount was reduced by Justice Dugro, before whom the action was tried, to \$35,000. Bauman, at the time of the accident, was guarding a bridge at Lynchburg, Va. A freight train ran him down as he was crossing a trestle. During the testimony the details of the accident were of such a nature that one juror faints and court had to be adjourned.

New Weight Limit on American Parcels.

Mr. E. H. Everett, the American Postmaster, at Shanghai has received advice from the Postmaster General Mr. Burleson, that the weight limit on parcels to and from Shanghai and the United States has been increased to 50 lb. The former weight limit was 20 lb. This will exempt many parcels being despatched through the United States Postal Agency which heretofore had to take the slower freight route. The new order will be particularly advantageous to despatchers from the United States to Shanghai of general merchandise, which because of the congested state of freight traffic in the United States is now taking many months. With the weight maximum fixed at so high as 50 lb, a large variety of merchandise capable of being made up into parcels of not too great bulk will now be carried by post. Although the weight limit is more than doubled, the limit of 20 lb remains as before—84 in. totalling the length and largest girth of the parcel. This will be especially welcome news to those Shanghai people who are in the habit of ordering things from the great American mail-order houses.

NOTICES.



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Archbishop of York's Tribune.

A strong that required a squad of policemen to keep it in order packed Trinity Church, New York, to hear the second of the midday sermons of the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. Many business men, stockbrokers, and bankers were in the congregation.

The Archbishop launched into a discussion of the moral aspects of the war without pronouncing a text. "He resolves with which the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the earth have joined hands in this war are the noblest that have ever inspired human valor," he said. "Let us ever remember that high resolves demand high deeds, and never for a moment lose sight of the great moral issues we have set before us for the sake of temporary or selfish advantage."

"In this conflict division among classes of a nation is fatal to the principle of fellowship and harmony that should pervade all our activities. Never forget that we are fighting for much more than a secure peace, a desirable as that end is, but for the establishment of a moral ideal as the guiding principle of nations."

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

APPLICATION has been made

to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 19,928 dated 11th January, 1909 has been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANIE, Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

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Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Ointments consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 8th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

WEDDING.

DUNCAN—SCOTT.—At Union Church, Hongkong, on 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie. Robert Kirkwood Duncan, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan of Greenock, Scotland, to Catherine Sinclair Scott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Scott, Quarry Bay.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

LABOUR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Seeing that so much has depended in the recent operations on the Western battlefields on a steady and increasing supply of munitions from the Old Country, it is intensely satisfying to know that Labour is now fully conscious of its responsibilities towards the nation and the cause for which our soldiers are fighting. We see that fact pointedly illustrated in the recent announcement sent to the Premier by North-East Coast engineering and shipbuilding workers and employers, who say they are determined to do everything in their power to turn out in increasing numbers guns, shells, engines, ships and other munitions of war, and that they will so act until complete victory is attained. The Premier, in gratefully acknowledging the message, rightly describes this attitude as one which breathes the spirit which will win the war. What we like about this manifesto is that it comes, not from one section, but from the joint interests of Capital and Labour, which are more closely and harmoniously working together now than ever they have before.

While all have a part, and a big part, to play in this war, we do not overlook the fact that in the last resort we have to depend on our workers for the means with which to beat the Boche. That is a point which has long since been acknowledged, and no-one with his senses about him would seek to refute it. But there is a danger to Labour itself in the constant repetition of the essential nature of the workers' role. The other day it was well stated in *Blackwood's* that many recent speeches delivered about Labour have been animated rather by fear of numbers than by a love of justice. The writer there said that to worship majorities with a constant heart, and to see an element of divinity in a compact, well ordered crowd is the peculiar sin of democracy. "Labour," said the commentator, "if it respects its own strength and integrity, will turn a deaf ear to the empty songs of praise which are sung in its honour. The choice is open to it: to play a gallant part in the national revival after the war, or to hug the gilded chains of a privileged sectarianism." In those words there is much concentrated wisdom, for, with the added power which Labour has won since the outbreak of war, and the growing recognition of its strength, there is a distinct danger that after the struggle the workers will be led away from that largeness of view which they now, in the main, hold. In other words, their outlook may become sectarian rather than national, and that would be a calamity not only to the workers themselves, but to the nation generally.

We have seen what the so-called "supremacy" of the workers has done for Russia, and any country which respects itself and entertains hope for the future would naturally wish to be spared from the humiliating experience which has befallen our former Ally. A writer put it well, other day when he declared that the "supremacy" of any one class will not make for general happiness, adding that none should be for a faction, but all for the State—and we cannot attain that summit of good fortune if we use the word "supremacy." Lord Milner recently proclaimed his "abiding faith in the mass of our fellow-countrymen." We are with him. There may be—there are—those who put personal and party gain before national welfare, but we think they are in a minority. The nation as a whole is strong enough to see that co-operation between all sections is a necessity if this war is to be won, and we see in the closer union of the interests of Capital and Labour great promise for the days ahead. The war has provided a great opportunity for the breaking down of the old barriers of distrust and suspicion by both the one side and the other. And it is happy circumstance that, in these critical days, the evidence shows a strong inclination by both to regard each as a necessary partner in the great tasks which lie ready at hand and which will await attention in the future.

A Saner Outlook.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's latest judgment on the Kaiser and his War Lords is only what we ourselves had arrived at long since, and when he says that the Western offensive, following the shameful treatment which has been meted out to Russia, has proved that organised Prussian brutality is seeking world domination, he is only repeating a truth that should have been apparent to all thinking men much earlier in the struggle. But this pronouncement coming from the strong man of the British Labour Party, and coupled with the assertion that the latest attack in the West has drawn the British people together in a consecrated and determined effort to destroy militarism, has a value of great significance, for it demonstrates that in the midst of the most crucial epoch of the war there is a unanimous resolve on the part of all classes at Home to wage the war to the only end consistent with the principles of justice and humanity. We have been told by not a few experts that the latest German stroke has had a political as well as a military aim, and the weakening of the Allied ranks was doubtless sought after through a victory of German arms, but, like so many Teuton plans, this scheme has not only gone astray but receded on the heads of the originators. The vaunted military machine has failed to break the Allied line and must have suffered enormous casualties, and, far from engendering dismay among the peoples of the Entente, the battle has stiffened the opposition and inspired afresh that enthusiasm which marked the opening days of the war.

The Vladivostok Incident.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Allied representatives have informed the Commissary of Foreign Affairs at Petrograd that the landing of British and Japanese troops at Vladivostok is wholly and solely a local affair, the former have thought fit to proclaim a state of war existing throughout Siberia. What the recently formed "independent" Government of Siberia will have to say to this is not yet known. But as it is probable that they know more of the real situation at Vladivostok than do the authorities at Petrograd, the likelihood is that nothing at all will happen as the result of this ill-timed proclamation. No hostile action will be required in Vladivostok if the just demands of the Allies are acquiesced in. The Russians will have only themselves to blame, if, by the attitude they have adopted now or by any method of retaliation they may adopt in the near future in any part of Siberia, they jeopardise that province. Japanese business premises have quite recently been pillaged and Japanese killed in Vladivostok. Surely this, together with the fact that it is imperative that order should now exist in the port, fully justifies the Allies taking matters into their own hands for the time being.

Success of Our Air Raids.

Telegrams continue to come to hand indicating that the air raids which the Allies are conducting against the Germans in their own country are meeting with splendid success. The Hun is now having a good taste of what he ought to have received long ago, for, unquestionably, effective retaliation for the raids on Paris, London and elsewhere can be met only by the means which are now meeting with so much success. The latest news regarding the reprisals is to the effect that at Cologne British aviators, besides doing very considerable damage to property, accounted for a large number of soldiers in a troop train which was ready to start for the western front. They said, it is the sum of \$6,000, in bank notes which had been entrusted to him by his mistress to pay to his master at 11, Wing Wo Street, Whistler, the steamer in his bombards of British or French towns. He gave ample proof that he had done above \$6,000 at 278, Reclamation Street, on the pretence that if the money was put into a certain safe there it would multiply into \$100,000 in twenty-four hours. Needless to say, the man to whom the money was given has not been seen since.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO MAKES RELIGION HIS FIRST OBJECT, MAKES IT HIS WHOLE OBJECT.—Ruth.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0d.

Spotted Fever.
For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday there were 14 cases of spotted fever, with nine deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Committed for Trial.
The two men, who were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, with the murder of a sugar boiler employed at the China Sugar Refinery, at Ye Wo Street, were committed to the forthcoming Criminal Sessions to be held yesterday afternoon.

Misplaced Trust.
A jewellery broker, of 5, Wan

On Lane, has reported to the Police that on April 8 he entrusted a friend with a quantity of pearl and diamond jewellery, valued at \$8,700. The friend promised to sell it for him, but he has apparently absconded.

Insurance Dividend.
Mease, Shewan, Towne and Co., agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have received a cable from the head office in Shanghai informing them that the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend to shareholders of \$18 and the adding to reserves of \$200,000.

For His Lady Friend.
A Chinese was charged before

Mr. J. B. Wood, with hawking bandolim without a licence at Yau Ma Tei. It was stated by Sergeant Tallichet that bandolim was a wood having out of which a certain kind of hair oil was extracted. The defendant said that he was only buying some for a lady friend. His Worship imposed a fine of \$6 or 12 days hard labour.

St. George's Day.

Members of the Society of St. George are reminded that vouchers for seats at the Theatre are obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Bentley, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, from to day. Vouchers are to be exchanged at Messrs. McMurtrie's on and after Thursday, the 18th inst. The box office opens at 9 a.m. on that day, when seats will be allotted in order of application.

Payment for tickets, \$5 each, is to be made at Messrs. Moutrie's on and after Thursday, the 18th inst. The box office opens at 9 a.m. on that day, when seats will be allotted in order of application.

A Fire.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at a mat-hed builder's store at the junction of Pennington Street and Yee Wo Street, when a large quantity of palm leaves, stocked in a wooden shed caught fire. The origin of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion. The Fire Brigade, under Station Officer Lane, attended, and the fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The shed was destroyed, and the damage is estimated at \$350. The property was not insured.

Market Obstruction.

A fish dealer in the Central Market was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with causing an obstruction by weighing fish at the entrance to the market. His Worship enquired whether there was room to weigh inside, and Inspector Kent stated that there was plenty of room, but the man preferred to weigh the fish just at the entrance to save them the trouble of going inside. There was a good deal of that going on. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or seven days hard labour.

A Guileless Chinese.

A tea collector of Canton, who is temporarily residing at 52, Portland Street, Yau Ma Tei, has reported to the Police that on April 7 he came to Hongkong from Canton by the Kweilung, bringing with him a man who subsequently induced him to run with the proof that he had done above \$6,000 at 278, Reclamation Street, on the pretence that if the money was put into a certain safe there it would multiply into \$100,000 in twenty-four hours. Needless to say, the man to whom the money was given has not been seen since.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The ninth and last of the series of Club Championship races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class and Hayward Hays and Gail Class was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:

Handicap Class.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Oliven Rock (S), Lyman Bacon (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance:—9½ Miles.

Yacht. Points. Points. Points. Points.

M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S. Dione 2.22 3.43 41 3.48 03 Holla 47 3.42 07 3.42 54 Jessica 1.35 D.N.S. Diana 4.45 3.47 35 3.42 50 Colleen 7.07 D.N.S. Aileen 9.03 D.N.S.

Position. Points. Points. Points. Points.

(1) Diana 7 45 (2) Holla 5 41 (3) Diana 4 43 — Colleen — — — — Aileen 18

* Winner of Championship.

One Design Class.

Course:—Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S), Cast Rock Buoy (S), Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance:—8.7 miles.

Yacht. Points. Points. Points. Points.

M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S. Ailes 4.56 53 Bonita — — Daphne 4.47 48 Halcyon D.N.S.

Position. Points. Points. Points. Points.

(1) Daphne 5 37 (2) Ailes 3 30 (3) Bonita 7 — Halcyon 19

* Winner of Championship.

Hayward Hays and Gail Class.

Course:—Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S), Cast Rock Buoy (S), Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance:—8.7 miles.

Yacht. Points. Points. Points. Points.

M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S. Lyabathowes 1.27 5.18 47 5.20 14 Dawn 1.27 5.15 35 5.17 02 Toinette 4.43 D.N.S. Gail 4.43 D.N.S. Lady Ursula, Sor. 5.17 41 5.17 41 Dorothy Sor. D.N.S. Ashore receives 4.43 D.N.S.

Position. Points. Points. Points. Points.

(1) Dawn 8 55 (2) Lady Ursula 6 38 (3) Lyabathowes 5 48 — Toinette 39 — Gail 37 — Dorothy 8 — As home 13

* Winner of Championship.

The fifth and last of the Series of Cruiser Club Championship Races was sailed off on Sunday last, and resulted as under:—

Chinese Rig.

Course:—Mark Boat opposite Ronnie's Mill, Junk Bay (S), Tung Rock (S), Star, Murray Pier, and Outer Naval Buoy, Finish, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Distance 17½ miles.

Yacht. Points. Points. Points. Points.

M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S. La Giggle Sor. D.N.S. Vespa 22.20 3.25 17 3.01 57 Vera 29.19 4.45 43 4.16 33 Feathers 32.03 4.41 25 3.29 20 Irene 35.00 3.58 30 3.23 30 Mist 35.00 4.18 42 3.44 42 Queen Bee — — — —

Position. Points. Points. Points. Points.

(1) Vespa 8 26 (2) Irene 6 34 (3) Feathers 5 24 (4) Mist 4 15 (5) Vera 3 25 (6) Helen 10 — — — —

* Winner of Championship.

CLAIM AGAINST AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Judgment for the Plaintiffs.

On April 3 in the Mixed Court at Shanghai, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, judgment was delivered in the case in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation sued the Austrian Lloyd to recover the sum of \$8,866.40 due on a bill drawn on the Bimby branch of the defendant firm, and purchased by the plaintiffs prior to the war. At the last hearing it was ordered that the writ should be served on Mr. Wm. Pucher, the local manager of the defendant.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Pucher appeared in person. In giving judgment, the Assessor said:—This is a claim for \$8,866.40 including interest at 7 per cent. November 26, 1917, being the balance of a bill drawn August 4, 1914, for £17,425 drawn by defendants upon the Agar of General Austrian Lloyd, Bimby, to the order of Mr. T. P. O'Conor, and presented on September 2, 1914, and disallowed by non-acceptance.

From the correspondence which was subsequently exchanged between the parties it appears that defendants wrote on September 11, 1914, requesting that the amount of their liability on the bill might be reduced to £10,000 and inquiring what rate of interest the bank proposed to charge. The bank complied with this request on September 19, giving the rate of interest as seven per cent. After further correspondence defendants wrote on October 26, professing their willingness to pay on return to them of the two drafts (first and second of exchange). In a letter of the following day defendants state that they are in a position to pay the amount at once, but take exception to a premium charged by the bank, which from the bank's letter of the same date appears to be the difference caused by the fall in exchange between August 4 and September 19. Finally on October 29 defendants notified the bank that they were unable to discharge their liability by reason of a proclamation of the Austrian authorities prohibiting payments to alien enemies during the period of the war. Certified translations of this document and of an Order in Council of October 22, 1914, have been produced to us by defendants.

On the outbreak of war between China and Austria-Hungary this restraint was removed and plaintiffs are now entitled to sue defendants in the Courts of this country. Defendants' claim to be relieved from payment of interest occurring during the period of inhibition rests, in our opinion, on no equitable basis, in view of the fact that there has apparently been no payment into a non-interest-bearing Enemy Dividends Account but defendants have enjoyed the full use of this money for the period in question. Judgment must be entered for plaintiffs with costs.

English Rig.

Course:—Mark Boat opposite Ronnie's Mill, Junk Bay (S), Tung Rock (S), Star, Murray Pier, and Outer Naval Buoy, Finish, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Distance 17½ miles.

Yacht. Points. Points. Points. Points.

M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S. La Giggle Sor. D.N.S. Vespa 22.20 3.25 17 3.01 57

50 YEARS ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

From the "Paradise of the Pacific," March 1918.

As fascinating as the stories of the buccaneers who preyed upon the Spanish galleons in the Pacific and South Atlantic waters in the sixteenth century; as romantic as the tale of Columbus, Drake and Magellan, reads the history of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which as early as 1845 was engaged in coast trade, carrying passengers and freight from Panama to California in the early gold-rush day.

The golden jubilee of the trans-Pacific traffic occurred in January 1917, but the event was allowed to pass unnoticed in the stress of events connected with the great world war.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was incorporated in New York on April 12th, 1848, with a capital of \$500,000. Congress had passed an act authorizing the opening of a new mail route between New York and Portland, Oregon, with San Francisco as port of call. By the act a subsidy of \$200,000 per annum was to be paid with the intention of perpetuating the American flag on the water of the Pacific.

Incidentally that policy was abandoned many years ago and the American merchant marine had declined with this peculiar policy until in the year 1915 there were but six vessels in foreign service flying the American flag.

The vessels used in the early days were side-wheelers, hardly larger than the ferryboats of San Francisco bay today. They carried beam engines and were built entirely of wood. The first steamers were the "Golden City," "Montana," "Colorado," and "Constitution." The last-named figured prominently in the Civil War, having been chartered by the government as a transport, and having on occasions carried as many as 5,000 troops and their necessary equipment.

The "Constitution" was considered a remarkable vessel in her day. She was one of the first steamers built with two funnels.

Drawing about twenty feet of water she could attain a speed of fifteen knots per hour. She ended her days in San Francisco in 1864 by burning. The remainder of these vessels were bought by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, forming the nucleus of its present fleet of 102 vessels, of 480,000 tons gross. It is interesting to surmise what might have been the position of the American mercantile marine at the outbreak of the war if our government had aided shipping by subsidies and subsidies as did the Japanese government.

In the year 1861 the Pacific Mail Company bought the so-called "Vanderbilt Line" operating from New York to Aspinwall on the Isthmus of Panama. The steamers on this run were the North Star, Northern Light, Ariel, Ocean Queen, Quaker City, Champion, and two new ships, the New York and Costa Rica.

The Pacific Mail Company in their service between New York and San Francisco enjoyed many years of great prosperity but with the completion of the first trans-continental railway it was presumed that the bulk of the passenger traffic would naturally move over the shorter overland route. So in 1863 there arose the incentive which engaged the thought of all transportation men concerning the carrying of passengers and freight from China and Japan across the Pacific and thence overland to New York. Again Congress was appealed to and as to bear its share of establishing a new transoceanic route covered by ships carrying the Stars and Stripes, Congress responded with a subsidy of \$500,000 awarded to the Pacific Mail Company for carrying the mails from San Francisco to Hongkong. And thus was inaugurated the service that gave the Port of Hongkong its first impetus as a shipping centre.

The steamer "Colorado," a side-wheeler of 3,000 tons one of the largest and finest of the Pacific Mail fleet at that time, was elected as the pioneer of this new enterprise and on January 1st, 1867, under command of Captain W. H. Bradley steamed through the Golden Gate on her momentous first voyage. As the first steamer to make such a long the route to be taken and the conditions that possibly might be encountered were thoroughly studied. Captain Bradley was a man quite familiar with the trans-Pacific

service so far as applied to sailing ship and was not without steamship experience, as he had served on some of the company's steamers on the Panama run.

The "Colorado" had a fair freight including 1,000 barrels of flour, \$200,000 in specie for Hongkong and \$21,700 for Japan. That cargo of flour seems rather insignificant now as compared with consignments of 10,000 to 12,000 barrels subsequently carried by steamers of the same line. She also had a fair passenger list.

A detour was made to Honolulu, as the Captain deemed it wiser to replenish his bunkers rather than to essay the long voyage to Yokohama. At any rate the call at Honolulu had not been planned when the ship left San Francisco. Thus were the first tourists regaled with a sight that would never leave their memory—the sight of these sun-kissed, palm-girt isles subsequently described by Mark Twain as the "loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

Naturally the arrival of this steamer created much excitement in Honolulu and she was the object of much curiosity on the part of the natives. The arrival of the first Pacific Mail liner in Yokohama and Hongkong stirred up the commercial circles of those ports due to the fact that she carried European despatches of fully twelve days later dated than those received by the English and French lines.

The "Colorado" arrived at San Francisco on March 20th having made the round trip in seventy-eight days, including all detentions.

The "Colorado" was followed on February 1st by the "Great Republic" and each month thereafter by the old "China," "Japan," and "America."

It was in 1868 that what is known as the "branch line" was started from Yokohama to Shanghai via the Inland Sea of Japan. Some of the ships on the Atlantic were sent around the Cape of Good Hope. Together with some new steamers, the Costa Rica, Ariel, Oregonian and Golden Age, comprised this fleet and was the first line of steamers to navigate the Inland Sea. At that time there were no light-houses, buoys or other signals to mark the danger points and it indeed goes to the credit of those old sea-masters that thefeat was accomplished with such regularity, and with so few accidents.

In the meantime an extension was taking place on the San Francisco-Panama run and the steamers Acapulco, Colon, Guatemala, City of Panama, Colima and Granada replaced the older ships while the Alaska and Arizona came from the Atlantic and enhanced the number of vessels on the Pacific. The former went on the San Francisco-Hongkong run, and the latter on the Panama run.

When the run to the Orient was first started the ships made many precarious voyages by reason of the fact that owing to storms they would run out of fuel and fresh water. On occasions they were known to burn their cargoes for fuel.

In order to provide against such calamity, a brig was despatched in 1869 from Pennsylvania with a load of Pocahontas coal for Midway Island. At that time the island was uninhabited, though now it is used as a cable relay station. Some of that same coal was used by the Pacific Mail steamers when chased out of their courses by the Russian Vladivostock fleet during the Russo-Japanese war.

Up to that time it had been forgotten, for better boats soon replaced those vessels, and better time was made.

Though tea and silk have always been two of the most important items of freight, in the very early days, before the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, when the old paddle wheels plowed the great sea troughs, Chinese coolies made up the chief "cargo." As many as 2,500 were brought to this country on a trip, and fortunes were made for the Company in this traffic.

In the year 1871 the fortnightly service was inaugurated and in 1874 the screw-propelled steamers City of Peking and City of Tokio were placed on the China run. These were followed by the three "Cities"—San Francisco, Sydney and New York—in 1875, when the line was established to Australia. This marked another era in trans-Pacific traffic and gradually the old wooden side-wheelers were displaced.

Even the new ships were not large enough to make much of a showing against the great typhoons which very often shook the very foundations of the universe along the China-Japan coast. In 1874 the Alaska was blown up high and dry at Aberdeen on the Island of Hong Kong. An American named Williams finally got her afloat after engineers from Europe had failed. One year later she was burned off Amoy on the coast of China.

That year was a disastrous one for the Pacific Mail as two other steamers were burned, the America in Yokohama and the Japan on the China coast.

The next year other screw steamers were added to the fleet, including the Rio de Janeiro, Para, Columbia and Peru. The Rio de Janeiro struck a rock at the entrance to the Golden Gate, San Francisco in 1891 when under Captain Ward's orders, Pilot Lou Jordan was attempting to guide her through a dense fog that overspread the harbour. The vessel sank, taking with it several hundred passengers and members of the crew, and its hull, containing thousands of dollars of valuable property, was never located.

The China of 10,000 tons displacement was built in 1890 and became the most popular steamer in the service and then followed the Korea and Siberia of 18,000 tons displacement. The Korea left San Francisco on August 30th, 1902, and on December 27th of the same year the Siberia was sent across on the long run.

Two years later came the Mongolia and Manchuria, each 27,000 tons displacement, the former sailing on her initial voyage from San Francisco on Saturday, May 7th, 1904, and the latter on Tuesday, August 23rd 1904.

It is regrettable that in 1915 the then management of the Pacific Mail deliberately threw away the best prospects of the company since its incorporation by disposing off all the trans-Pacific fleet and in consequence abandoned to a foreign flag the cream of the trans-Pacific business. The alleged reason for this act was the restrictions placed on American shipping by the La Follette Seaman's Act.

The American-built steamers Korea and Siberia were sold to a Japanese company and now fly the Japanese flag. The China was sold to a company newly formed with Chinese capital and operated by Chinese, while the Mongolia and Manchuria were sold to the Atlantic Transport Co., of New York and were transferred to the Atlantic Ocean.

Were it not for the far-sightedness of a San Francisco man, John H. Bossotter, the American flag would have disappeared from the foreign trade of the Pacific completely. Out of the wreck of the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company he organized the present company, and by the purchase of three ships built in Holland re-commenced the service of the Pacific Mail across the Pacific in 1916 with the steamers Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela of 14,000 tons displacement each. In the year 1917 was inaugurated the San Francisco-Calcutta service with the steamers Santa Cruz, 12,000 tons, and Colusa, 15,000 tons, and the writer hopes to live to see the day when the American flag will be seen constantly in every port on the great Pacific ocean.

A few words as to the personnel of the company: This includes the names of many famous men. The first President was Captain Allan McLean. He was succeeded in 1873 by W. B. Stockwell of sewing machine fame, followed in about a year by Rufus Hatch, during whose administration the screw steamers of the "City" class were built and commissioned. Jay Gould succeeded Hatch and it was he who negotiated the building of the China. He was succeeded by W. P. Orde and then followed R. P. Scherzer, who was vice-president and general manager of the company from 1882 to the disruption of the company in 1918.

The man of large vision who organized the new Pacific Mail Company was John H. Bossotter; he was elected vice-president and general manager of the company in 1896, and we trust that his dreams of American supremacy on the Pacific will be realized.

For Disbursed Officers
Major General, Lieut. General, and
Colonel, and the like rank, and
of the Amiral, Admiral, &c. &c.
Disbursed Officers. The Association
is endeavoring to find
houses to shelter officers coming
on leave, and to secure them
employment, whilst money is
reserved, pending the receipt of
War Office gratuities.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c., &c., &c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

THE SOCIETY

ST. GEORGE
HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA.

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

GIFTS WANTED FOR PRIZES.
LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING:

THURSDAY, 11th APRIL, 1918.

HAVE YOU SENT YOURS?

IF NOT PLEASE SEND IMMEDIATELY TO

RECEIVING DEPOT:—

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. (Office, 1st floor.)
10 a.m. to Noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.BULKY ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR ON APPLICATION TO
MUN. SOC. "TOMBOLA" P. O. BOX NO. 54, HONGKONG.

NO GIFT TOO LARGE.

NO GIFT TOO SMALL.



As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will be once commended to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying
interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per
annum closes in America on 4th
May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION is prepared to
receive applications up to 25th
April, on the following terms—

5% on application.
20% on 2nd May.
35% on 15th July.
40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against
this security.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORSES.

FOR DISABLED OFFICERS
Major General, Lieut. General,
Colonel, and the like rank,
and of the Amiral, Admiral,
&c. &c.

DISBursed Officers. The Association
is endeavoring to find houses to
shelter officers coming on leave,
and to secure them employment,

whilst money is reserved, pending the receipt of
War Office gratuities.TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALTY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

BURGUNDY RESERVE PER CASE, 12 QTS. DUTY PAID 24.00

24 PLS. 26.00

CLARET RESERVE 12 PLS. 24.00

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. WINE MERCHANTS

HONGKONG

AERTEX
THE ORIGINAL
CELLULAR

We have now a full range of garments made of this cloth which is by far the most suitable and healthy to wear in hot weather, being cool, non-irritant and extremely durable.

SHIRTS. — PYJAMAS
UNDERWEAR

Call and see them before deciding "what to wear."
MACKINTOSH
A CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Power
W.M. TELEPHONE 346

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

JUST UNPACKED.

INCLUDING HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.

BLACK AND BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BRITISH MADE.

NEW COLUMBIA
DANCE RECORDS.

A 5944 (It's not your Nationality, it's You Trot)
A 5947 (Song of the Night) Waltz
A 5660 (Yearning for You) One Step
A 5673 (When my Ship comes In) Settle down in a One-Horse Town
A 5673 (Charming) Waltz
A 5081 (Kerry Mills Rain Bow) Barn Dance Gayette

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322

JUST ARRIVED.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SUMMER VACATION TRIPS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.
Golfing-Automobiling-Boating-Fishing-Shooting-Mountain Climbing-and
Bathing-all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT—
Empress of Asia April 11th. Empress of Russia July 4th
Empress of Russia May 9th Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
Empress of Asia June 6th Empress of Russia Aug. 29th
Monteagle

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

For freight rates through Man. of Indus. &
also from and to Canada and American
ports apply to
P. D. TUTHERER,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42,
MONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Ballings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th
s.s. "ECUADOR" May 22nd
s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fan and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

SHIPPING

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Ballings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kaga Maru T. 12,500 Hirano Maru T. 16,000	SAT, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m. THURS, 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru T. 12,500 Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT, 20th Apr. at 11 a.m. SAT, 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Bombay Maru T. 8,000 Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	TUESDAY, 23rd Apr. MONDAY, 29th Apr.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, 25th APRIL, 1918.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

Ommitting Shanghai &c &c.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAKIHI AND TOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Katori Maru," each of over 21,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

* Ommitting Manila Eastbound.

* Katori Maru
Suwa Maru

SAT, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
WED, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Prosperity of Korea.—The report of the Bank of Chosen (Korea) for the half-year ended December 31, 1917, submitted at the 17th general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank at Tokyo on February 18, besides showing the institution's state of general prosperity, gives a review of general economic conditions in Korea. Coming as it did after an unusually prosperous first half-year, the chief feature of the second half—the one under review—is summarised in the report as one of unbroken continuance of that prosperity. During the summer, in which fell the greater part of the first half of the period under review, the usual slackness in business prevailed, the more so, as the export of rice for military use to Russia, which had been very brisk, thereby stimulating the export trade of the Peninsula in no small degree, was brought to a standstill in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Russian Government on exchange operations, and this, as it happened at the time when the quotations for rice in Japan ruled low, dealt rather a serious blow to the cereal market generally. Imports also suffered from the sudden collapse in the price of cotton yarns and fabrics, which had been constantly rising up to this time, in consequence, among other contributory causes, of the Price Regulating Laws then published. Though the first half of the period was thus frequently visited by events not altogether wholesome, the latter half was one of unbroken prosperity. It is the first place, just at the time when Korean rice began to appear on the market, a great storm visited Japan inflicting considerable damage to crops there, and this was accompanied by an extraordinary rise in the price of rice. Then the stoppage of incoming Indian cotton, and the abnormal pricing ruling for American cotton, caused the quotations for Korean cotton to rise to an unprecedented level, and resulted in a large export as the crop for the year happened to be abundant. In North Chosen, there was a large export of baricot beans, stimulated by the high price abroad, and this coupled with a large catch of herrings in the early winter, caused business conditions there to be unusually active. Furthermore, the plans for various new undertakings were pursued with increasing vigour, resulting in the establishment of numerous new companies. Mining interests had also a favourable half-year, and the export of mineral products continued large. Besides, the quotations for staples, such as beans, cocoons, and ox-hides, ruled high, and transactions were accordingly extremely active. Meanwhile, the construction of harbours, railroads, and various important buildings was vigorously pushed, and it was during this period that the Chongbin-Holiyong Railway was completed, all contributing to the general prosperity. However, complaints against the congestion of goods in consequence of the shortage in bottoms and railway accommodation were still heard, and the embargo placed on the import of food stuffs by the American Government hindered to a certain extent the smooth working of commercial operations, but those drawbacks were far from effecting any change in the general situation. It is true that, toward the close of the half year, the movements of rice and other cereals were not as brisk as they usually are at this time of the year, but this was owing to the general well-being of the agricultural classes, who having money enough on hand, were not in a hurry to dispose of their stocks. In short, the economic conditions in Korea during the July-December period were exceedingly active and prosperous, due to the progressive years in industry, communications and transportation. Turning to the trade with Japan and other countries, imports and exports totalled Y. 106,017,276, showing an increase over the figure for the corresponding half of the previous year of Y. 30,169,543. This expansion was due in large measure to the high price of merchandise, but at the same time may be regarded as a reflection of the favourable conditions prevailing

in the financial world. Exports amounted to Y. 47,977,673 and imports to Y. 10,061,830. On the other hand, there was an export excess of gold and silver bullion of Y. 1,821,683, so the excess of imports over exports was only Y. 5,240,867. In describing the general condition of the Bank mention is made of the succession of the Bank of Chosen to part of the business of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Manchuria. It may be noted that the Bank of Chosen notes, though enjoying a wide circulation in Manchuria from early times, owed their circulation mainly to the credit of the Bank itself and had no legal foundation. But now it was decided that the notes of this Bank should be given the status of a legal tender to be used without restriction in all transactions, public and private, in Kwangtung Province and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, and that, in consequence thereof, all the gold notes issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank should be transferred to the Bank. Accordingly the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes amounting to Yen 4,538,340 were transferred to the Bank of Chosen on December 1, 1917, and that the gold notes in circulation in Manchuria were at least unified by this bank. In addition to this, on December 31, 1917, the Treasury Business of the Imperial Japanese Government in Manchuria, hitherto conducted by the Yokohama Specie Bank, was transferred to the Bank. At the same time, their branches in Port Arthur, Liuyang, Tieling, and Autung, were made over to the Bank. This resulted in the sudden expansion of the business of the Bank in Manchuria and also in the increased importance of its position there. In October a branch was opened at Teingtao, and a sub-agency in the new town at Mukden, making 28 branches. The highest figures for notes issued by the Bank during the half year were reached on December 29 at Y. 69,110,289, while the lowest were on July 1, Y. 39,893,780. The amount of the close of the year was Y. 67,364,948, an increase of over Y. 20,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. This expansion is accounted for by general prosperity and the taking over of the Yokohama Specie notes in Manchuria. The Bank was compelled to issue notes above the legal limit and on December 1 such notes were issued to the amount of Y. 1,217,282, and at the end of the year they had reached Y. 9,997,407. Fractional notes, originally intended for use in Manchuria, were issued to Y. 832,420; but small change in Korea had become so scarce that the situation had to be relieved and it was decided to issue the fractional notes in the peninsula, with the result that Korea has not suffered from shortage of small change.

War-Time Footwear.—The American Consul at Bradford, writing on January 17, reports:—An exhibition of war-time boots and shoes has been held at the Halifax Chamber of Commerce. It is said that Halifax was chosen as one of the four exhibition centres in Yorkshire because it is an important distributing centre for boots and shoes. Formerly the manufacturing side was a promising branch of local industry. The collection consisted of 39 samples, ranging from heavy boots for cutters and labourers and for women land workers and midwives to children's boots and footwear for ordinary street use. They were all black shoes, and while apparently expensive, were of solid leather of good wearing quality throughout. They are made at controlled rates of profit. The public is urged not to make the issue of the cheaper war-time boots an excuse for buying more than actually are required, but rather to reduce the consumption of boots and shoes as much as possible. It is also important that there should not be a "rush" for these shoes as soon as they are put on the market, for at first the production will be small, but the quantity available will be an increasing one. It is said that already there has been a drop in the high prices charged by retailers for footwear, in view of this Government action.

The leaflets were bound up in the form of booklets, and Sir William had a number of extracts. One was in the form of a series of questions addressed to "Mr. Reason." It asked, "What are we fighting for? Victory, im-

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.WAR BOND DRAWING
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER A.—99.

ANSWER B.—Of course!

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers." Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee!

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association & the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

The Issuing of "Seditious" Pamphlets.

Walter George Singer, an elderly man, described as a miscreant, was brought up at the Manchester City Police Court recently before Mr. Brieler, stipendiary magistrate, upon summonses issued under section 27 of the Defence of the Realm Act Regulations.

Mr. J. L. Grant, of Cardiff, said on an average 460,000 soldiers and sailors passed through the Cardiff residence each year, and Colonel Hutchinson, the competent military authority for Manchester, said he considered the pamphlets and leaflets likely to have a very prejudicial effect, especially upon wounded soldiers.

The defendant said he did not print or speak the contents of the documents. Newspapers printed them and newsagents distributed them. Why were they sent other documents of an anti-war and unpatriotic character, he asked. The defendant said he did not doubt that the prosecution intended to persuade soldiers and sailors not to do their duty.

Mr. Brieler said the defendant had been several times convicted of vicious practices, which no doubt had affected his brain. The allegation that he had attempted to "praise" his Majesty's relations with foreign Powers was hardly proved, but in regard to the two other summonses he did not doubt that the leaflets issued were prejudicial to discipline and the welfare of the service.

Mr. Brieler said the defendant had been in possession of sedition documents bearing his name. Upon each of these two summonses the defendant would be sentenced to imprisonment in the second division, sentences to run concurrently.

The leaflets were bound up in the form of booklets, and Sir William had a number of extracts. One was in the form of a series of questions addressed to "Mr. Reason." It asked, "What are we fighting for? Victory, im-

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

IT 3 1/4
Demand 3 1/4
30 days 3 1/4
60 days 3 1/4
4 months 3 1/4
IT Shanghai Nom.
IT Singapore 13 1/2
IT Japan 13 1/2
IT India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
IT San Francis 7 1/2
co & New York 7 1/2
IT Java 159
IT Marks Nom.
IT France 4 1/2
Demand, Paris 4 1/2

HIGH CARS
6 P.M. and 8 P.M. 10%
11.30 P.M. every half hour
every quarter of an hour

SUNDAY

11 A.M. to 11 P.M. 10%
11 M. to 12 M. 10%
12 M. to 1 P.M. 10%
1 P.M. to 2 M. 10%
2 M. to 3 P.M. 10%
3 P.M. to 4 P.M. 10%
4 P.M. to 5 P.M. 10%
5 P.M. to 6 P.M. 10%
6 P.M. to 7 P.M. 10%
7 P.M. to 8 P.M. 10%
8 P.M. to 9 P.M. 10%
9 P.M. to 10 P.M. 10%
10 P.M. to 11 P.M. 10%
11 P.M. to 12 M. 10%
12 M. to 1 P.M. 10%
1 P.M. to 2 M. 10%
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4 P.M. to 5 P.M. 10%
5 P.M. to 6 P.M. 10%
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Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

DIED IN CINEMA ACT.

Col. Colenbrander Drowned
Near Rock's Drift.

New has been received in N.W. York of the death by drowning near Johannesburg, South Africa, of Col. Johann W. Colenbrander, G.B., ad entour, soldier, of fortune, and friend of Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, and Lord Roberts. The old soldier, who was past sixty, was well known in N.Y. He met death while acting the part of Lord Olsmelaford, the British commander-in-chief in the Zulu campaign of 1879, in a film production depicting the rescue of the defenders on Rock's Drift. He fell from his horse while crossing the Kip River.

Colonel Colenbrander had survived many campaigns against the African natives and one against the Boers, and his body was literally covered with the scars of spear wounds received in encounters in the African jungle. He was born in Natal, of Dutch parentage. In early life he travelled much in Zululand, the Northern Transvaal, and what is now Rhodesia, and saw active service with the Natal Guides. In the Matabele rebellion of 1890 he organized and led "Colenbrander's Boys," a famous troop. In the Boer War he raised and commanded "Kitchener's Fighting Scouts" and for his services was made a Commander of the Bath in 1902. He was married three times.

In February, 1909, the old soldier was discovered sick and practically friendless in a furnished room in a house on the lower West Side by an Evening Post reporter. On this occasion he had come to America with the expectation of organizing a shooting and exploring expedition in Central Africa, but he found New York little interested in his project. At this time he told a stirring tale of his adventures in Africa. He was sent back through the good offices of the British Consul. In 1911 he again visited New York and was dined and feted.

"Skerryvore" Sold.
"Skerryvore," Bournemouth, has been sold through the agency of Messrs. Jolliffe, Flint and Gross of Bournemouth. The house was for three years, 1885-1887, owned and occupied by Robert Louis Stevenson, and it was there he wrote some of his finest works, including "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLD AGENT
Mitsui Busso & Kalsha
Telephone: 1214.

POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Posts close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Friends of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Russia will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia has been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Latter franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtsu and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be unsealed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 1 lbs... 90 cents
Do. 1 lbs... \$1.60
Do. 2 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

Tai O—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shataukou, Shatin and Sheungshui—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Ap Lei Chau, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 3 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays 5 p.m.

Macao—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Ramtau and Sam Mun—Week days, 3 p.m.; Sundays, 3 p.m.

Shamian—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Macau—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Hongkong—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Kowchuck—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Aurong—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Hollow—11th April, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th April.

Straits and India—Calcutta—11th April, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—12th April, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th April.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

Fernow & Weisung—14th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th April, 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—16th April, 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—19th April, 8 a.m.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canada—11th April, B registration 2.45 a.m.—Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 16th April, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th April, 2 p.m.

Hollow—11th April, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 13th April.

Japan via K. &—13th April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—13th April, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th April.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

Fernow & Weisung—14th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th April, 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—16th April, 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—19th April, 8 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 10th 1918. 05h.—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased at the majority of reporting stations. The barometer has indicated a fall in the month of the Yunnan Valley, the decrease a rise. Tachien is still up. The monsoon will probably set in along the east and south coasts of China during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st 2.33 inches against an average of 7.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast N. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy and rainy, probably improving late; cooler.

Swatow Gap Rock N. winds, fresh.

Northern Channel N. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau N. as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan N. as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, April 10, 1918.

Station Height Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Scale.

Vostock 56 30.07 73 0f

Nemuro 52 29.98 73 0f

Asahiko 50 29.98 73 0f

Tokio 48 29.98 73 0f

Kochi 46 29.98 73 0f

Nagasaki 44 29.98 73 0f

Egima 42 29.98 73 0f

Okinawa 40 29.98 73 0f

Naha 38 29.98 73 0f

Yakushima 36 29.98 73 0f

Shikoku 34 29.98 73 0f

Wakayama 32 29.98 73 0f

Osaka 30 29.98 73 0f

Edo 28 29.98 73 0f

Camton 26 29.98 73 0f

Amoy 24 29.98 73 0f

Swatow 22 29.98 73 0f

Macau 20 29.98 73 0f

Kowloon 18 29.98 73 0f

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C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, April 10, 1918.

Barometers, reduced to sea level.

Barometers on the level of the sea is 26.5 inches, tenths and hundredths.

Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

Humidity, in percentage of saturation of the humidity of air saturated with water temperature 10°.

Direction of Wind, to two points.

Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

State of Weather, blue sky, clear, clouded, cloudy, h. half, 1. half, overcast, g. gloomy, 2. half, 3. half, 4. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equally, r. rain, s. a shower, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

Clouds, 1. few, 2. few, 3. few, 4. few, 5. few, 6. few, 7. few, 8. few, 9. few, 10. few, 11. few, 12. few, 13. few, 14. few, 15. few, 16. few, 17. few, 18. few, 19. few, 20. few, 21. few, 22. few, 23. few, 24. few, 25. few, 26. few, 27. few, 28. few, 29. few, 30. few, 31. few, 32. few, 33. few, 34. few, 35. few, 36. few, 37. few, 38. few, 39. few, 40. few, 41. few, 42. few, 43. few, 44. few, 45. few, 46. few, 47. few, 48. few, 49. few, 50. few, 51. few, 52. few, 53. few, 54. few, 55. few, 56. few, 57. few, 58. few, 59. few, 60. few, 61. few, 62. few, 63. few, 64. few, 65. few, 66. few, 67. few, 68. few, 69. few, 70. few, 71. few, 72. few, 73. few, 74. few, 75. few, 76. few, 77. few, 78. few, 79. few, 80. few, 81. few, 82. few, 83. few, 84. few, 85. few, 86. few, 87. few, 88. few, 89. few, 90. few, 91. few